IAT SALT LAKE CITY REQUIRES

SPEED ITS GROWTH



tabould be done to increase Salt Gir's business, and speed the of the city in population and Let representative business speak for all, answer, as fol-

are necessary to make ity the great business cen-itermountain country," said

creased water supply, which casy reach cheaper railroad freight the the training and outgoing in this can be remedied has been elsewhere by the mof the business men.

It has been men and the shandonment by the domthe shandonment by the domtree on not be persuaded to
the competition with a church
bacers have such an influence
members in business as well
per competition under these
as becomes uneven and money
is a far fight goes circulare.
Lake Ciry has the climate, surtryich mines and vast grazter the mines and vast grazrich wines and vast grazich will, in time, make it the cester for a vapt domain

LOUIS COHN'S VIEW.

need for the promotion surface troubles are magthe outside buriness world ricky to come here to make when as a matter of fac mani exists. I don't know of ent dissensions

ake has great need of induswould keep money in the that is now paid out for which benefit no one here parest of such industries we are cheaper fuel. Fuel is al-When one considers we high. Were one to the sum of t sel and water are the great of for manufacturing industries growth of the city is as-

that the proposed bond issue ng the city's water supply If defeated it will give te a serious setback.

ir government should be libning such franchises as may be for worthy enterprises, and es community should be libthe way of business, the donat hed and anything else that will ragement to enterprises.

ovements should be carhave muddy streets and unoughfares, so long will disagreeably impressed. should be paved, but no hat will bankrupt property should be done gently and The Council is to be comhe plan of its tax levy for of Erigham street. Five with ten payments, makes diely easy for property own-policy should be continued. We park should be kept up. and if possible, enlarged. It defrable if a few acres addi-k could be secured in another

dty. We cannot have a metmless we beautify it and is true in a general way tew railroad will tend to city's growth and prosperness industries in shape

bring prosperity. We must foundation for prosperity mads entering the city will mining camps and agricul of this intermountain re-Can come up to take that we can't lie down and say We must be up all the time."

I. W. HOUSTON.

ake's most important need is sy and enthusiasm among ted to take hold with a will ak of developing our almost the most prosperous come continent With the is that are being built this est will be made comparative-one of our immediate necesa trunicipality is an improved em of unquestionable and of fuel to the end that manato make wonderful Enterial progress

JUDGE VAN PELT.

the important things we ought ablished here, in the opinion isnry V. Van Pelt, are either departments in the Univeror separate schools of Eastern universities. as we are from prominent

ch great distances." Pett, "those wishing to medicine have to go to in taking three or four in the East, or, as is fre-by law to the control of the control by law students, depend by law students, dependent tealing, with the assistance trading, which, of course, will use with the instruction given thois. And the same may be a stool to the same trading the same trade to the same trade trade to the same trade tra

s to field where the establish-se to field where the establish-sen schools is required more in I (Inh. The expense of the Indian section of the Indian likely light, because we have specification, whose services Jatation, whose services alined as instructors. The d be great and it would be the property of the university teep here many students for the academic courses, may be enabled. would, in fact, be of incal enabled to atten many ways.

S. B. TUTTLE.

thitle has a telling way of an-

swering one question by asking two.

"Put yourself in the place of an Easterner who goes to buy a ticket for a trip to the coast," he said when a Tribune representative asked him about Salt Lake's most urgent needs. "You inquire the length of time the ticket will permit you to ston over at will permit you to stop over at a place which occupies a more or less important position on the railroad map, and are told that the limit will be from three to six hours. What would you think of that place? Wouldn't you naturally think that it either had no naturally displaces or that we see lives.

urally think that it either had no natural advantages, or that no one lived
there who was capable of utilizing
thore advantages?

"In Sait Lake's case," he continued,
we know that the first conclusion
would be wrong, but if certain matters
are not fixed differently very soon we
shall have to admit that the second one
would be correct. It is a burning shame
that longer stopover privileges at Sait
Lake are not allowed travelers and
tourists. There is no other city in the tourists. There is no other city in the country of anywhere near the importance of this which is so shamefully ignored in this regard by the railroads. I consider it fully as important to the city as the question of securing freight rates that will permit factories to exist and our wholesalers to compete with those of other cities in our own terri-

Salt Lake people must stand up for Salt Lake. The city needs to be advertised in the right light—as a great sup-ply center instead of a center of reli-gious controversy. Just think of it— Salt Lake City's natural trade territory extends a distance of 600 miles in any direction you may go. There is no inland city in the whole country that has anywhere near the advantages for building up a great city that Salt Lake has. But we must let the world know what we have. Already a disposition has been manifested to push matters of this kind, but the interest must not be permitted to lag. I am an enthusi-astic advocate of the \$1 a month advertising project of the Real Estate as ecciation and I believe every man in-terested in the upbuilding of the city should be willing to contribute that much to so good a cause. "The question of beautifying our splendid streets is one which should be

receiving attention. Our streets not too wide, but we don't need the width for traffic purposes. In the resi-dence districts one rod on either side should be parked. In exchange for the od of ground surrounding every block the property owners should give to the city four rods of ground running through the block, for another street Our big blocks are all right for a farming town, but they are all wrong for

W. J. HALLORAN.

"Certainly the greatest need of Sal Lake City to promote continued growth and prosperity is an ample water sup-ply," said W. J. Halloran. "But it should be secured upon reasonable conditions. I am in favor of voting down the proposed bond proposition on acwith it. And as soon as this is done we should proceed at once to secure wa-ter under right conditions.

The City Council is to be commended for its record of last year in carrying forward needed improvements, and it is to be hoped that it will continue along the same lines the coming year. The city got away behind in the matter of sidewalks and street improvements and here should be carried forward as rap-

Now that the city is insured three new lines of railroad every encourage-ment ought to be given manufacturing interests to locate here. The coming of the new roads will no doubt result in an adjustment of freight rates, which will permit of a very great enlargemen of our manufacturing interests, and the city should be on the lookout for concerns that are seeking advantageous lo

Never before in the city's history has It had such bright prospects for the future, and some means should be immediately taken to convey this to the Eastern people. In this connection it i very important that the railroads should give liberal stopover privileges on tourist tickets, and all passenger travel through the city. Proper attention has never been given to the great number of tourists passing through the Organized effort should be mad to make it possible for them to stay longer, with the view of inducing some of them to locate permanently with us The opportunities for pushing the growth and development of the city and its tributary territory are simply great if we will only take advantage of them.

GLEN MILLER.

"Stop this eternal fight!" is Glen Miller's idea of the most important thing to be done for the advancement of Salt Lake City's material interests.
"We must work hand in hand in advancing everything projected for the benefit of the city. One of the first things to be done, of course, is to secure an increased water supply, on cure an increased water supply, on some safe plan. Then the streets should be improved and beautified. A narrow width in the center—fifty feet is enough—should be paved, and the remainder parked. We have the greatest opportunities in the world for making a beautiful city—it is part of our stock in trade one of our resources. in trade, one of our resources, and should be taken advantage of. "One of the important things to be

ecomplished is the securing of favorable rates from the railroads for our merchants—especially concessions for the encouragement of manufactur-We must have cheaper fuel."

SALT LAKE'S VITAL RECORD.

The records of the City Health office for 1904 show an increase in births and deaths over last year. During the past year the city has been comparatively free from contagious diseases, but strenuous old-age has done its part in swelling the death quota. There were 268 more births and 147 more deaths this year than last. The increase in number of deaths may be accounted for both in the growing population of the The records of the City Health offic number of deaths may be accounted for both in the growing population of the city and the increasing birth rate. Salt Lake City is accredited with the lowest death rate and the highest birth rate for the past year of any city of impor-tance in the United States. During the past year the sanitary conditions of the city have been greatly improved. In compliance with new city ordinances over 360 sewer connections have been made and yet the officers of

have been made and yet the officers of be of no value. Some observers are in-

January 43 Female. January 43 SFebruary 66 45 March 62 49 April 40 40 May 27 59 June 22 11 July 44 15 August 65 25 September 57 23	
January 44 55 Fabruary 66 45 March 65 9 April 40 40 May 27 9 June 31 1 July 44 15 August 6 25 September 27 23	Month
January 43 38 Fabruary 66 45 March 65 40 April 40 40 May 27 5 June 32 1 July 44 13 August 6 26 September 27 23	Total
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June 31 1 July 44 15 August 65 16 September 37 28	
July	
August	
September	
extractions	
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November	
December	
200 200 200 200 200	
Totals for year 507. 273	. 1
Average monthly doub rate per during 1994:	thousa

11 76 The number of births for the past year reach the grand total of 1696, as compared with 1428 for the year 1903 an increase of 268. March has been the accredited with 191 births and 113 deaths.

Births During 1904.

	Monthly
Female.	Total
77	133
0.2	194
72	191
193	174
79	168
1.6%	118
64	150
790	169
57	333
60	142
62	111
41	
900	-
7.27	1690
	Famale. 73 52 52 52 53 53 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55

for nuptials lost out by four to October during last year and was exactly fied

Marri	9	200				-
January						******
February	V 99			****		
Murch .	315577					
April			0.000	Contrary.	CONTRACT	in collect
May	THE PERSON		Sec.			
Jone	STARAL	******	ili mo		SALIMAN	*****
July			7.55	******	,	
August .	1014		11000			
Septembe	F - 00	5-18F-65	44-11	41-44		
October			2.00		++++111	
Novembe				-44-14		gallen.
December			100 mg	None and		Service .

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Conditions and Activity of Salt Lake City's Trade, 1904.

Generally speaking, business in both wholesale and retail lines for the year just closing has been satisfactory. While the periods of quietness, which are customary at certain seasons, have been more prolonged than usual, the total volume of business done, so far as can be determined before figures are a marked increase, this being especially true of eroceries. The advance in this ase being largely due to the elimina. tion by withdrawal of a large jobbing house, and the consequent distribution of its trade among the remaining con-

business this year to a more marked extent than for years past. Unreasonable and rainy weather has retarded the movement of goods to an extent which boded ill for many small concerns, but fortunately upon the resumption of normal conditions a very large part of the lost ground was recovered. Retnil trade in Salt Lake City has fallen below the average, mild weather and late winter have particularly af-fected the clothing, shoe and rubber trades. Hollday trade, however, has been one of the largest experienced by the merchants for years past, and has resulted in practically closing out of all Christmas stock, merchants having purchased lightly, being deterred from extensive buying by the fear of unfav-orable weather conditions.

Agricultural conditions have been very satisfactory, crops harvested being among the largest in the history of the State. This is particularly true of the beet crop, to the cultivation of which many additional people are giving their attention year by year. Communities, which have heretofore not been regarded as a factor, agriculturally, have turned their energies in the direction of the energy beet cultivation, with an atthe sugar beet cultivation, with an at-tendant and marked prosperity in the affairs of their people. The outlook in this particular line of industry was never brighter than at present, new factories were erected during the past year, and plans are now on foot look-ing to the erection of additional plants at various points throughout the State. Livestock interests have not been very active, though the wool clip for

the past year is said to have been heav-ier than a year ago. The outlook for wool is thought decidedly improved and there has already been marked petition for next year's clip, at prices that are unusually profitable. Cattle Interests were unfavorably af-

Cattle interests were untavorably affected by heavy storms and unsatisfactory conditions emanating from strikes in the great packing centers.

Mining improvements and development, while not particularly extensive, have been stendy, and it is believed that the coming year will witness very marked activity in this line.

It is the general option that the com-ing year holds very favorable prospects for advance in all likes of trade, those holding this view being influenced by the prospective advent of new railroads. It would be well to remember, however, that these railroads can be a detriment as well as a benefit to the in-dustries of Utah, and that unless fa-vorable freight concessions are obtained their introduction in to this field would

the Health department say that work along this line has only begun. More loads of garbage have also been hauled away, and in general the sanitary condition of the city has been bettered.

During the past year there have been \$80 deaths, as compared with 773 during the preceding year. Of this year's deaths the larger part were males. The same is also true of the preceding year.

Deaths During 1904.

Monthly

Male. Female. Total.

Monthly

Male. Female. Total.

111

Monthly

Male. Female. Total.

122

Monthly

Male. General two recent rate reduction.

It is thought result in Utah jobbers being barred from competition in that territory, and the same conditions are feared upon the completion of the new road to Los Angeles, the argument being the preceding year. These are among the problems of the future upon the proper solution of which the future prosperity of the industries of the State depend to a very great extent. Careful observers are infered to take an optimistic view and the future holds none but the future holds none had the future had the future had the future holds none had the future h interests of Utah.

Business of the Courts.

During the year past the law courts of the Third Judicial district have done a rushing business. There were nine hundred cases filed with County Clerk James in the civil division alone. eldes this there were one hundred and forty-eight criminal complaints. The receipts from fees and fines show an increase of nearly \$2000 over those of last year. They amount to \$10,006.80. Those for the year 1903 were only \$5602.60.

County Clerk James has prepared the following tables for The Tribune. They show how the business of the last few rears in the law courts compares. The receipts for the four years ending December 31, 1900, were \$30,932.25.

This makes a total for the last four years of \$34,886.25. This is an increase

over the preceding four years of nearly The cases filed were as follows:

ı		Crimina		Civil	Crim	inel
l	1595	7.5	1500	:664		12
١	3597534	9	9 1901	782		19
1	1805		3 1902			15
ı	1559	13	7 1963	. 818		16
Į			1201	.900		14
	The num		ivorce	s gran	ted v	vere
ł	1901		: #1991 Tax		15.000	110
ł	1702		2 1994			. 28
I						
1	In 1900					
	Glassic in 10					

and in 1903, 135; during the past year there have been 164. There were 93 cases filed in the Supreme court. There have been 50 opin-ions handed down. The Supreme court has taken in, in fees, a sum amounting

There have been 1296 decrees and judgments handed down during the year in the District court.

CITY SCHOOLS.

By far the most important improve ment in the Salt Lake City public schools during the year 1904 has been the completion of the Lafavette school building. The building was erected at a cost of \$121,000. The heating, plumbing, grading and cement work will bring the total expense up to \$160,000. Then the furniture of the schoolrooms has cost the city about \$4000. ost the city about \$4000.
This has been the means of giving

much more room in many other ings. In consequence, the eighth grade has been taken away from the Bryant school. Formerly the eighth grade and the first year of the high school went there. But now the first and secondyear high school students go to the This, in turn, gives the West Side high

school more space, as the second-year available, will compare favorably with pupils no longer go there. The scientific other years. Certain lines may show course at both high schools has been considerably benefited. It is not more thorough than it was last year, but the In apparatus the West Side as benefited to the amount of about \$750; the East Siders have got a fresh equipment costing about \$3000. A course of biology has been installed. Under the direction of Prof. Austen P. Larra-Under the direction of Prof. Austen P. Larra-bee a great deal of advantage is expect-ed from this Prof. Larrabee comes from the East with a long string of cre-dentials, and is recognized as a distin-guished teacher of his subject.

The manual training course has been much improved. Six sets have been purchased, at a cost of about \$2500. There are 2200 boys and 2400 girls taking this course. Formerly there were only two centers for this work. Now they are at the Union, Oquirrh, Washington, at the Union, Oquirrh, Was Fremont, Franklin, Lincoln, Grant. Emerson, Webster, Lowell and Lafay-ette. Although only six sets were purchased, it was found that they could be spread out so as to cover all those buildings. By making two children use one bench and similar economies. was made to serve for two and sometimes three schools.

The total enrollment for the present

year is 13,445 pupils. Last year there were only 13,035. There are now 359 teachers, and last year there were 345. City Water Supply.

Superintendent Hines of the Water works department reports that during the year 1994 there were 769 service con-nections made under his supervision. His figures show that a total of 4914 ses throughout the city are con

His statistics make an interesting showing. They give the comparative tables for the last ten years. Between the years 1890 and 1994 there have been thirty and one-half miles of mains laid. There are now 15915 miles of mains throughout the entire city, and there are 286 meters in service. From these about 22 per cent of the revenue of the Waterworks department is derived Distribution of service connections, 190

	Principle of Princ
	First precinct
	First precinct
	Third precinct
	Third precinct
	Fifth precinct
ı	THE SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF
	Total
	Total number of service connections made
	ten years last past:
	1895
	1662

alves. 1904—155½ miles of mains; 1150 hydrants; 1650

Three and one-half miles of mains laid this

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

With thirteen and one-half miles of cement sidewalk fald down, the City Engineer's office starts the list of improvements made during 1904. These have been laid down under the supervision of the City Engineer at a cost of \$71,000. In addition to this gravel walks have been laid down all over the town for three miles, and private parties have put in two and three-quarter

miles at their own expense.

All these make a total of nineteen and one-quarter miles of sidewalks that have been converted from mud walks to civilized pavements. This makes a favorable showing in comparison with the work done during the parison with the work done during the previous year. In 1903 there were only five and two-tenths miles of sidewalks laid down altogether. Cement, gravel and all added up did not amount to as much as the gravel and private walks put in during 1994

In 1903 the money spent on cement walks amounted to \$19,687, on gravel walks to \$2270.

The street paving during the past year makes a total of three-quarters of a mile. First South, from State to of a mile. First South, from State to Second East: Second South, from State to Third East. First South and Canyon road have all been covered with asphalt. This work has cost \$86,000. In 1903 the whole amount of pavement put in was only 1485 feet, just a little over a quarter of a mile. The money expended then was \$42,396.

Assistant City Engineer Zulich reports four miles of watermains put in during the last twelve months. The expense of this amounts to \$30,000. In 1903 there was more than a mile less, 2.95.

there was more than a mile less, 2.95 miles, exactly, at a cost of \$23,201.

The sewers, including the mains and

laterals, amount to three and a quarter miles. They cost \$24,000. For the pre-vious year the cost was \$9658, and the number put in totaled up to one and a quarter miles. The total value of the work done by the City Engineer's office during 1904

was \$212,000; during 1903, \$98,212. Besides this, the work of paying Brigham street, the bugbear of many engineers, has been started. Already a great deal of the road has been ploughed. The work has been discontinued on account of the cold weather starting in. But a start has been made and the appropriations made. When When the bad weather leaves off, the paving of the street will be concluded.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY

Salt Lake county is at present blessed with an excellent school sentiment. We have a set of school trustees second to none in the State, and our teaching force consists of men and women skilled in their profession. Of the 151 teachers in the county, 86 come from normal training schools, the greater part of that number coming from the State Normal school. Patrons are ta-Then king an interest in the schools. Much of this interest is due to parents' meetings, where parents and trustees meet and discuss school work together. There are just 50 more teachers in Salt Lake county in 1994 than there were in Salt Lake city and Salt Lake county combined in 1891. At that time in Salt Lake. City and Salt Lake county there were 01 teachers. Now we have in the 101 teachers. ounty alone 151 teachers besides a su-

pervisor in music. Yet the city and county combined in 1891 had a school population of 15,588, while the county population now is 8739. The reason that there were so few teachers needed was on account of the low per cent of zchool attendance ow-ing mainly to lack of school accommodations in the way of school buildings. many districts being compelled to rent buildings for school purposes. Besides this the school furniture was not the

Salt Lake county owns its own school building, and in most cases ample room is provided. In the following districts, however, the school buildings will of however, the school buildings will be necessity have to be enlarged. Districts 21, West Jordan; 24, Murray; 29, Sugar; 39, Mill Creek; 33, East Mill Creek; 38, Taylorsville; 41, Sandy; 47,

Pleasant Green; and 52, Granger. The average enrollment in the rooms of some of the above districts is cited as follows: District 21, 56; district 24, 50; district 30, 46; district 33, 53; district 33, 9; district 59, 44. While the attendance n average is not apparently high, some of the departments are extremely so. The intermediate enrollment at West

Jordan, for example is 76.

The total expended for teachers in Salt Lake City and Salt Lake county in 1891 was \$56,251.50. In the county alone in 1904 it was \$75,711.50. This meant that there were more children going to school in Salt Lake county outside of the city in 1994 than

went to the city and county in 1994 than went to the city and county in 1891.

Since 1891 the following districts have built new school buildings: 23, Union; 25, Murray; 27, East Jordan; 28, Eig Cottonwood; 39, 31, 36, 39, and 33, the five Mill Creeks; 41, Sandy, 45 and 65, the two Elmshams; 44, Phys. 189 the two Binghams; 44, Riverton; 50, Hunter; 59, Granger; 64, South Taylors-ville, and 38, Taylorsville. Nearly half of the buildings now have single desks and nearly all are provided with good blackboards and necessary books and

All schools are graded and following losely the State course of study. We are proud of the attendance and punctuality of our pupils, and believe that when graduated they are well prepared for the higher institutions of learning in our State.

The Next Step.

Now that the school districts have been consolidated into two districts by the County Commissioners, the re-grading and the locating of high schools will be the first thing in order. The following graduation will affect very materially the progress of the schools. Upper Crescent should be absorbed by Draper. The upper grades at the South Crescent school by Sandy, leaving a primary department at Cres-cent. This would not increase the cost of running, as the teacher at East rescent could be placed in the Draper chool, and the South Crescent teacher at Sandy.

The East Granger upper grades
West Granger, and

should be taken to West Granger, and also the whole school at West Brigh-ton. With these pupils the principal at East Granger could go to West Granger and the Brighton teacher Jone away with. The doing at East Granger away with. The doing away with one teacher would pay for two wagons to

properly make the transfer of pupils. The Mountain Dell school could be transferred to East Mill Creek. There being but an average of eight pupils, the transfer would cost about \$75 per month. Last year the running expenses were \$200 per month. This change would enable East Mill Creek to have another teacher, which it very much needs. North Point pupils could be trans-

ferred about three miles to the Jordan school and exchange might be made with the city, as there are about eighteen pupils from the city attending the East Brighton school. While these pu-pils do not seriously encumber the Brighton school, the change would insure enough funds to maintain a first-class school there. Various other dis-tricts would be much better provided for if some were hauled reasonable dis-tances to enable thorough gradation. For instance, the pupils of the upper grades at Bluff Dale would progress much more rapidly if they and their teacher were hauled to Riverton, a dis-tance of about two miles. This would place them to a building where there place them in a building where there would be four teachers and many more jupils in a grade. Tids same rule would apply in many localities in the county. In order to give high school facilities for the county, it would be necessary to place the standing of the schools in

the county one or two years higher, enabling some of the sparsely settled localities to place a ninth grade in their schools. This could be done at Cottonwood and Granger. Then Bingham could place a ninth and tenth grade in their school. Pupils from the south of the county could meet at Crescel and the county could meet at Crescent and the county could meet at Crescent and do ninth and tenth grade work. While at Murray, at West Union, and Thirteenth South, three fairly equipped high schools could be established. The injecting of this higher work would increase the teaching force about twelve and twelve proficient teachers devoted to higher education would create a very healthy school sentiment, and place in permanent positions school men and women of high rank.

CLUB LIFE IN SALT LAKE.

A distinctive feature of social life in

Salt Lake 4s the versatility found in its club life. Few cities the size of this can boast of such strong organizations or so many handsome club buildings and it looks as if other buildings will be added within the next few years. In the old days the Alta club was the only social organization of the kind in the city, and for a long time its home was in one of the larger business blocks of the city. But more than seven years ago it moved into its new and elegant home on the corner of State and South Temple, where it has been passing through a most prosperous career. Its membership list has been steadily growing and improvements are being made in cuisine and management wherever possible to improve the conditions. The Alta is purely a men's club, to promote social intercourse after business hours and to give those of its members desiring it all the comforts of a well regulated home.

The Commercial club combines all the The Commercial club combines all the social features of such organizations but includes the work of a board of trade and, as its name implies, deals largely with the great commercial interests of Salt Lake and Utah. It has been a succese financially, socially and commer-cially and its members are very much gratified with the outcome. In its social side this club is noted for its clever entertainments and its dining-rooms are frequently sought by those who wish to entertain large parties without the trouble of making the arrangements at A new building opened early in the

year is that occupied by the University club, an organization composed exclu-sively of college graduates. Their home combines all the features of such a club, many of its bachelor members living there. In its arrangement and manage-ment it is well conducted and the club is making rapid growth, due largely to the influx of Eastern college men who come to take positions in some of the mines, mills or smelters of the city. is like a big fraternity house and one al ways knows that pleasant companions will be found when visiting its members. The social committee has an at tractive programme planned for the year, combining scientific lectures, muic, art and dancing, so that the taste of each will be catered to.

The Elks also have a club building of their own. The secret rites of the order are well provided for but social features are looked to with the exception of res-taurant and apartments, which are not as yet a feature of the club. It has a bowling alley, a pool and billiard-room and a roomy cardroom near the buffet. Its library is well stocked and the club s a comfortable one in every way

The Country club is the fashionable organization of the city and its season lasting almost throughout the year, has been most delightful. The golf links and tennis courts are of the best and for natural scenery and ideal country life the club is as well equipped as any in the country. It was the favorite club for social entertaining and several very large and brilliant lawn feter took place during the summer. The club has a lease on the Gilmer home and grounds in the southeast part of the city

A new organization is the Bohemlan club, which has rooms in the old St. Mark's school building. It is made up of musicians and artists and although but young in years is old in the wisdom of things pertaining to the unrestrained

The Press club has rooms in the Western Newspaper Union building and is composed of newspaper men exclusively. The annual dinner and entertainment are regularly looked forward to by those

who make it a point to attend.

A club composed of traffic officials of the railroads is now being formed, purely for social meetings and monthly re

Didn't Want the Fuel.

Didn't Want the Fuel.

"Ands" Welch, one of the best-known harness turfman, and owner of Charter Oak park
in Hartford, and Oakley park in Cincinnati,
returned to Kentucky to visit his old friend
Madden after the close of the barness racing
season at Memphis. Madden has the most
beautiful estate in Kentucky, and Welch always visits him at this season of the year.
While Welch end his host were riding along
they came across an old negre, bent with age
and shaking with the early cold.

"Which would you rather have, a quart of
whisky or a ton of coal?" asked Welch, seeking to Jolly Uncle Jasper.

"Allsur Welch, de Lord knows as an allus
burns wood," replied the quaking darky.—
Baltimore Herald.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Salt Lake City has a fine free public library. And this fact is appreciated and is being more appreciated every month. There are 24,600 volumes now on the shelves of the library. And there are 13,559 people who make constant use of the books that most appeal to them.

The average daily attendance during the year has been 652. The total number of visitors, approximately, is 195,000. The books loaned for home use total up to 59,428; those lent in the reading-

rooms were 66,489. Over 2000 volumes have been added during the year 1904. Of all the books on the shelves, some 370 volumes are old and rare, therefore of special value There are large numbers of technical books, among them a medical library of 110 books. Of the 147 periodicals, 25 are daily newspapers, 28 are weekles, 5 are issued semi-monthly, 67 are monthly magazines, and three are

monthly magazines, and three are quarterly reviews.

A great advantage has been gained by the moving of the juvenile department downstairs. The room formerly used by the Board of Public Works and for a long time only occupied by Government records, has been turned into a haven for the young folks. This has been an improvement for the children, and a great boon for the adults. dren, and a great boon for the adults. The latter have gained in having more quiet upstairs, more room and less confusion. The report for the last month shows that there is a juvenile member-ship of 2146, and that the daily circuiation in the juvenile department is 217. There has been an increase in mem-bership from 10.234 to 13.552. The management of the library is in

very competent hands. Miss Sprague as librarian, has had a long experience as assistant under Miss Annie Chapman, the former librarian. Under her care the library runs smoothly, to the satisfaction of everybody who comes into the reading recovers and for the into the reading-rooms, and for best advantage of true lovers of read-

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

The American Sunday School Union Work in Utah.

The American Sunday-School union of Philadelphia, Pa., began its Supdayschool missionary work eighty years ago. During that time it has organized on an average four schools for each day of those years. Nine years ago Rev. E. G. Fowler was appointed missionary for Utah, Wyoming and Nevada. For several years he was the only representative of the union in the State. During that time over sixty-five schools have been organized. Several have developed into churches, and seven church buildings have grown out of the work. buildings have grown out of the work. Seventeen echoois have been turned over to the various denominations. The work of the union is of the pioneer kind. The missionary goes into neglected communities and destitute of the word of God; gathers the children together in Bible classes and furnishes them with Bibles and other religious literature. The union is strictly undenominational, and works among people nominational, and works among people to whom the churches do not, and can-not go. Where there are a few of different denominations, or of no creed, unites them in the sacred purpose of giving religious instruction to the young. It is the only missionary society that is organized for the sole purpose of saving the children. As a promoter of patriotism it invites every lover of the American flag to sustain its work. N long ago in a Colorado mining camp, mob of foreigners dragged the flag in the streets. The American Sunday School union missionary went to that town, organized the children into a Sunday-school, and a few months later marched through the main street car-rying the flag at the head of the procession, on their way to a Sunday-pchool

The work is sustained in this State, as in all parts of the United States, by contributions of benevolent people. Rev
E. G. Fowler has recently resigned on account of ill-health, and Rev. James
H. Worrall has been appointed to succeed him. Another missionary will be appointed in the near future. All communities regarding the work of the union should be addressed to Rev. James H. Worrall, 1954 West Third South, Sait Lake City, Utah, or Superstreet, Philadelphia, Pa.

OPERATIONS NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY.

Doctors Frequently Mistaken.

"I suffered untold agony with piles for over three years. Two doctors told me nothing but an operation would cure me. I tried different remedies, but nothing did me any good until I used Pyramid Pile Cure. I bought six fifty cent boxes at the drug store, and row I can do my work and go out, where before I spent most of my time lying fore I spent most of my time lying down. I thank God for giving the discoverer the knowledge to make such a cure. I recommend it to all my friends, and if I ever have piles again will cer-tainly use this remarkable remedy. You can use this in any way you wish to make known the wonderful merit of Py-ramid Pile Cure." Mrs. Wm. Mucky, sl. Marshail Street, Elizabeth, N. J. The experience of this lady is that of

ands of others who have been assured that nothing short of an opera-tion would rid them of this distressing complaint. On the face of it, it appears as if too many surgeons operate in or-der that they may keep their hand in, and love no portion of their skill, then, egain, too, many enrecons are anxious to experiment (like the scientific man in Mark Twain's pathetic story of the dog and her little puppy), and do not have

proper regard for a patient's physical welfare or condition. We advise every sufferer to think twice before submitting to an operation for piles, and suggest that those inter-ested write to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their little book on the causes and cure of piles, which is

pent free for the asking.